New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1318. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AMERICANS REJOICING.

Grand Banquet by the Ninth Ward American Club.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE AMERICAN VICTORY IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Eating, Drinking, Smoking and Speech-Making.

The Ninth Ward American Club gave a grand banquet at Miller's last evening, in commemoration of the late victory of the American Party in the State of New-York. Sam was there in all his glory, joyous and gay. Old Sam, the young Sams, big Sams and little Sams, fat Sams and lean Sams, Sams stalwart and Sams feeble, Mr. Sam and Mrs. Sam, with Master Sam and Miss Sam. There were Sams renowned and Sams as yet unknown to fame. In fact, and to be brief, "Sam" was rampant, wending to things generally, and this ladies in particular, until daylight this morning.

Supper was promised at 6 o'clock, but hotel proprietors, like other mortals, are frail, and do not always fulfill their promises. To while away the time as pleasantly as possible, about four hundred of the six hundred who were present entered the ball room, where, to the music of Wallace's band, they found an appetite amid the winding mazes of the dance. There were about one hundred ladies present, nearly all of whom danced and polkaed until after 10, when Hon. Gleason Rawson, the presiding officer, announced supper, and they were obliged, some of them reluctantly, to go below and sup.

The supper room was profusely decorated with American flags and transparencies. At the upper end of the hall was the table, at which sat the President and invited guests—among them Hon. John J. Crittenden and Hon. Jos. M. Sorrel. Immediately behind the Chairman there was suspended from the ceiling a large crimson cloth, on which was written in large white letters:

UNION.

On the right and left were large American flags, while the side walls were covered with others. At the lower end of the hall there was the American shield on a blue field, and above it was inscribed in letters of gold,

SAM.

Streamers were run along the centre pillars of the hall, and on the two nearest the guests' table there were transparencies, as follows:

OUR CONTINUE IS SAFE WHEN IN THE HANDS OF OUR COUNTRYMEN, NATIVE AMERICANS.

On another, with a star:

OUR AIM IS VICTORY.

Up near the ceiling there was another, crying out:

EXCELSIOR GAL

Away, down near the foot of the hall was one which to all in black letters that

LIGHT SHINES IN DARKNESS.

And another promulgated what is thought by some to be a fact, that

THE DARK LANTERN GIVES LIGHT.

Then came

GOD AND LIBERTY.

Which was followed by an announcement, done in ink, and with a free hand,

WE KNOW-NOTHING.

Notwithstanding which, however, another less modest inscription roared out from the very top of the lowermost pillar, against which Alderman Barnes was leaning, calm and dignified as ever,

Our country calls,
and
We will conquer,
For this is our home.

With these surroundings, and with the inspiring transparencies named, above them, about five hundred sat down to a very fair supper, with excellent coffee. When all were seated, it was 10½ o'clock; and before a single toast was announced it was nearly 11¾ o'clock.

Previous to announcing the first toast, Hon. Gleason Rawson addressed the audience as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. GLEASON RAWSON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In connection with this entertainment, your Committee have prepared thirteen cut toasts, or the number of the original States of our Union, which, I doubt not, you will find quite appropriate to the occasion which has convened us here to-night, to celebrate the triumph of the American Party in our State; and, indeed, ladies and gentlemen, we have great cause for congratulating ourselves on this glorious event while in the infancy of our party. If we are able to accomplish thus much under the disadvantage of a recent organization, how bright and encouraging is the prospect before us of obtaining a brilliant victory in the great Presidential contest!

And why not? Our cause is just and should prevail because its principles are based upon the Constitution of our country and the wise teachings of the Immortal Washington, which as you all know are National and not sectional in their aims and tendencies, recognizing the rights of each and every State in our confederacy, the regulation of their respective institutions whether it be Slavery or anything else.

Ladies, I avail myself of this occasion to say, that to you are the members of American Union Club of the Ninth Ward indebted for contributing largely to our success in that Ward. You cheered us on in our duty by your presence at our weekly meetings. The result was, our candidates were elected by large majorities over all opposing them.

We may well feel proud of the old Ninth Ward. She is responsible, as we can defiantly say to our allied enemies, the Ninth Ward is a Gibraltar of that cannot be taken. [Applause.] I never knew a cause to fail when the Ladies of our country interested themselves in its behalf, and we do not feel certainly invoke a continuance of your aid in the great work of reform before us, and we ask with your cooperation most assuredly will the American flag wave triumphantly over the Union, with shouts of victory for a country redeemed from misrule.

The Chairman's remarks were received with enthusiasm, and when he concluded, he announced the toasts as follows:

1. *The Memory of Washington*—Sacredly enshrined within the hearts of all—it can never die. (In silence.)

2. *The President of the United States.* (In silence.)

3. *The Governor of the State of New-York.* (In silence.) Music—O come let us worship.

4. *The States of our Union*—Cemented by the blood of heroes—and bound together by a common patriotism—a common and universal interest—religious—commercial and humane—the alliance is sacred and holy—and all attempts at severance—sacrilege—and at war with the dearest interests of the American people.

This toast was responded to by DANIEL ULLMANN, Esq., who was received with cheers.

MR. ULLMANN'S SPEECH.

He said,

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We have met this night around this festive board, to express our congratulations, and mingle the joys which we feel in consequence of our present victory, in the State of New-York. [Applause.] We have reason to congratulate ourselves, and our State, and our common country, on the victory we have gained, for it is a great victory—one of vast importance to us all. During the past year, the American Party, like other organizations, has had its trials and its vicissitudes. Last year a victory was within our grasp, and it was taken from us by treachery. This year we have had our provokes, too. Old Virginia was bent to sail Massachusetts swung from her anchorage; and Ohio, the young giant of the West, went afar strongly from. Kentucky, too, let fly shot to her banner, gave a lasting knell. But with all that was against us the American Party was strong here in our own State. Here we were organized, and here we felt that we must make a stand. We had everything against us. A vacillating Government at Washington and a State Government using all its influence against us, and nearly the whole press of the State teeming with abusive and contemptuous language towards us. Distinguished politicians traveled the State saying the Know Nothings would have 50,000 majority, and a newspaper in the City claiming 10,000 majority for the Republicans. We met them with our principles and our facts and our reasons, and they met us with falsehood and contempt. They called us midnight cabals and dark lanterns, but we were strong in our principles; and understanding the importance of our action, we steadily pushed on the column. We encountered the head with strong hearts, and thanks be to God, we triumphed. [Applause.] And ere long our banners will float over the Capitol, never again to be taken down. [Applause.] The news of our victory spread through the land; rejoiced the hearts of our brethren, and nerved them for a better work than yet they have done.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have reason to rejoice. The length and breadth, and height and depth, and value of our victory cannot be estimated. Never before had a geographical party been organized in our State, to disgrace it. You are all aware that one year ago a Convention met at Auburn, and that whatever their intentions may have been, you know they there unfurled the black flag of disunion, when they resolved to call a Presidential Convention to be composed only of delegates from the Free States. Then, again, they met at Syracuse, and with them the Whig party; and you know that there the Whig burial their banners, marched bodily into the camp of the Black Republicans and made another step towards disunion. The American party reassembled with them, and demonstrated the danger, but they heeded it not. Yes! We can estimate the value of this victory when we think what would have been the condition of things if the black Republicans had succeeded, and when we, at Cincinnati, a Convention at which there should have been delegates from every State in the Union, composed of only forty of three delegates, from the surrounding districts.

Gentlemen, I have already spoken longer than was my intention. There are distinguished gentlemen here to address you, whom we all delight to honor, and to make way for whom we must all be brief.

Mr. ULLMANN sat down amid enthusiastic applause.

It was now 12 o'clock when the fifth toast was announced. The remainder were to be responded to by the gentlemen whose names were attached to them, but owing to the lateness of the hour we are unable to give anything of what they said.

5. *Each State of our Union*—A star in the Heaven of Freedom to light the pathway—and cheer the heart of every liberty-loving son of earth. Hon. GEO. TAYLOR.

6. *The Ninth Ward National American Club*—Its motto, America—its object, Truth—its aim, the elevation of Man—its end, victory. ALEXR SMITH, Esq.

7. *Child and Religious Liberty*—The pillars of our Republic, and the Arch of our safety—we protect them with our lives—our fortunes—and our sacred honors. D. L. NORTHUP, Esq.

8. *The Victory of the American Party of the State of New-York*—An evidence of the present doings and future intentions of SAM—with the aid of other States, he will plant our National Banner upon the Dome of our Capitol at Washington, in 1856. R. W. ANDREWS, Esq.

9. *The Ladies of America*—The best companions of man in life—in prosperity, his joy—in adversity, his stay—their smiles will cheer, and their influence elevate us. ISAAC J. OLIVER, Esq.

10. *The American Citizen*—The education necessary to make such a character, is not the work of a few years; but of a life-time. Hon. J. W. SAVAGE.

11. *The Founders of the American Party*—Their noble work entitles them to the gratitude of this and all future generations. J. W. HAZEEN, Esq.

12. *Young America*—As the folds of Freedom's banner are welcomed in each new State of our Union—so we welcome to our ranks the young bodyguard of our great party. Hon. JOS. H. PRICE.

13. *The Flag of Our Country*—Its Stars the light of humanity—its Stripes the scorpions of tyranny. Hon. C. T. MILLS.

It was understood that, after the regular toasts had been responded to, Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and Hon. JOHN M. SORRE, both of whom were present, would respond to volunteer sentiments.

Letters were read and applauded from Hon. PRESTON BROOKS and Hon. W. W. VALK.

While speaking of the supper the card should have been mentioned. It was adorned with an eagle, and had inscribed upon it:

SAM'S SUPPER.

As we close our report they are still speaking and listening and dancing, and, to be brief, as we have before said, enjoying themselves amazingly.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Further Negotiations in the Crampton Affair.

Minister Wheeler's Recognition of the Walker Government.

How in the Know-Nothing Caucus on the Slavery Question.

CONSULTATIONS ON THE ORGANIZATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 7.

No dispatches have been received from Mr. BUCHANAN announcing Great Britain's refusal of the redress demanded in reference to the illicit recruiting. Lord CLARENDON has made another argument, which must be answered before our Government can proceed. So the Message will not dispose of the subject as anticipated.

Minister WHEELER had no instructions justifying his recognition of WALKER'S Government.

The Know-Nothing members had a caucus last night, which resulted only in a row on the Slavery question—so they determined to do nothing.

The Northwestern Republicans are in consultation to-night at the Capitol. Other delegations by States are similarly occupied. The object of all is to ascertain how the organization can be safely effected.

S.

Caucus of the Republicans—Probable Increase in the Vote for Banks—Continuation of the Density of the Fog.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 7.

The Republicans are holding a caucus at the Capitol to-night, to arrange the programme for to-morrow, when Mr. BANKS, it is thought, will nearly double his vote of to-day and there halt in the race. Politicians are in as dense a fog as ever as to the chances of this or that candidate for the Speakership, and the election of one to-morrow is improbable.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 7.

PACIFIC RAILROAD AND MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. WELLER gave notice of his intention to introduce a Bill authorizing and facilitating the construction of a Railroad and Magnetic Telegraph to the Pacific. Adjourned, after a brief Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 7.

The House resumed voting for a Speaker, with the following result:

TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Richardson	73	Wheeler	12
Campbell	74	Smith of Alabama	8
Banks	11	Zollicoffer	9
Fuller	20	Thurston	4
Pennington	9		

Messrs. HAVEN, WALKER, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, HOFFMAN, MANWELL, NICHOLS, and A. OLIVER received *one vote* each.

TWENTY-THIRD BALLOT.

Richardson	73	Campbell	73
Banks	10	Fuller	16
Pennington	9	Wheeler	11
Zollicoffer	15	Thurston	4
Walker	2		

Messrs. Smith, of Ala., Haven, Nichols, Oliver, Fuller, Babcock—*one vote*.

Mr. CAMPBELL, with the indulgence of the House, said the country is looking on our proceedings with deep anxiety, and every Member is ready to acknowledge the importance of a speedy organization. We have now been voting five days. Twenty-three votes have been taken; I and I have, through the partiality of friends, received in six of them a higher number than any other candidate, and in all a greater number than any candidate in opposition to the Administration. Yet it is obvious to me that it is impossible for my friends to succeed unless I can perform one of two conditions, namely—repudiate my well known principles on Slavery and Americanism, or, in some way, directly or indirectly, make pledges as to the organization of Committees, which would amount to a sacrifice of my self-respect, and make me, in my own judgment, a fit object for public contempt. Under these circumstances, and feeling that the interests of the country require an early organization; and regarding these interests as paramount to every other consideration, I withdraw my name as a candidate; and, in taking my seat, desire to express to my friends who have shown so much fidelity, my sincere gratitude, and to my political opponents who have given evidence of their personal regard, my thanks.

TWENTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

Richardson	74	Thurston	11
Banks	61	Washburn of Me.	6
Fuller	19	Howard	5
Pennington	18	Tappan	3
Wheeler	11	Woodruff	2
Zollicoffer	15	Meacham	5

Messrs. Campbell, Smith of Ala., Haven, Walker, Nichols, Oliver, Harrison, Underwood, Washburne of Ill., and Clark of Conn., received 1 each.

TWENTY-FIFTH BALLOT.

Richardson	72	Thurston	6
Banks	64	Washburn, of Me.	6
Fuller	23	Howard	3
Pennington	18	Tappan	4
Wheeler	10	Woodruff	2
Zollicoffer	17	Meacham	5

Messrs. Campbell, Smith of Alabama, Walker, Nichols, Oliver, Clarke, of Connecticut, Burlingame, Howell Cobb, Miller of Indiana, Knox and Harlan, received one each.

TWENTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

Richardson	73	Banks	48
Fuller	27	Pennington	17
Wheeler	9	Zollicoffer	9
Thurston	8	Haven	5
Washburn, (Me.)	5	Howard	2
Tappan	5	Woodruff	2
Meacham	8		

Campbell, Smith, (Ala.) Walker, Nichols, Oliver, Howell Cobb, Granwood, Pringle, Carlisle Grow—1 each.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.

Richardson	73	Banks	49
Fuller	28	Pennington	17
Wheeler	7	Zollicoffer	9
Thurston	7	Washburn	6
Howard	5	Tappan	2
Meacham	2	Haven	9

Campbell, Nichols, Oliver, Carlisle, Grow, Woodruff, A. R. Marshall, Cox, Simmons, Washburn, (Wis.) one each.

The vote on the 27th ballot was as follows:

FOR RICHARDSON—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Bennett, Chandler, Caruthers, Carlile, Clingman, Cobb of Ala., Cobb of Ga., Crawford, Cullom, Dimmick, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Graves, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Me., Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Herbert, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Kelly, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkins, Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Robbins of Conn., Ruffin of N. C., Sabin, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Stephens, Stewart, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winslow, Wright of Tenn., Bennett of Miss., Hickman and Kelly.

FOR BANKS—Messrs. Allright, Barbour, Blackburn, Bliss, Brayton, Bridges, Burlingame, Burnett of Ohio, Carter, Case, Caskie, Cumback, Day, Dean, Dodd, Dixon, Dunn, Edgerie, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Harlan, Hallaway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Kelsey, Knapp, Lester, Meacham, Mace, Mott, Nichols, Pelit, Pike, Robins, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Stanton, Tappan, Thorington, Trenton, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Watson, Wentworth, Woodruff, Woodworth.

FOR PENNINGTON—Messrs. Aiken, Harris, Bennett, Bissell, Brayton, Chaffee, Davis of Mass., Dick, Edwards, Fuller of Penn., Farrar, Felton, Pringle, Robbins, Strasshan, Waldeman, Wood, Sage.

FOR FULLER—Messrs. Bell, Bradshaw, Brooks, Campbell of Penn., Goode, Cullen, Edie, Foster, Harrison, Haven, Bennett, Knight, Kunkel, Millward, Paine, Pennington, Purviance, Ready, Ritchie, Severe, Roberts, Scott, Sneed, Todd, Tripp, Tyson, Zollicoffer.

FOR ZOLLICOFFER—Messrs. Campbell of Ky., Cox, Lake, Lindley, A. K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Swope, Underwood, Walker.

FOR WHEELER—Messrs. Davis of Md., Parris of Md., Hoffman, Andrew, Oliver, Ricaud, Thurston, Valk.

FOR THURSTON—Messrs. Banks, Dowins, Dewitt, Duffee, Hall of Mass., Spinner, and Williams.

FOR WASHBURN OF ME.—Messrs. Allison, Knowlton, Knox, McCarty, Murray, Norton.

FOR MEACHAM—Messrs. Morrill, and Washburn of Me.

FOR HOWARD—Messrs. Billinghurst, Washburn of Wis., Washburne of Ill.

FOR TAPPAN—Messrs. Burlingame and Damrell.

FOR COX—Mr. Moore.

FOR SIMMONS—Mr. Matteson.

FOR WASHBURN OF WIS.—Mr. Hughston.

FOR NICHOLS—Mr. Grow.

FOR CARLISLE—Mr. Curtis.

FOR CAMPBELL—Mr. Morgan.

FOR HAVEN—Messrs. Etheridge, and Smith of Ala.

FOR WOODRUFF—Mr. Chaffee.

FOR A. MARSHALL—Mr. Carlisle.

FOR A. OLIVER—Mr. Wheeler.

FOR GROW—Mr. Perry.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 7.

No. 66—Of last term—James B. Peck *et al.* appellants *vs.* John Sanderson. Motion for rehearing argued by Rush in support and Wain in opposition.

No. 12—Saml. C. Hemenway, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Joshua W. Carr, assignee. Error to Circuit Court United States, District of Maine. On motion of Mr. Rowe, for plaintiffs, stating that the matters in controversy had been agreed upon and settled between the parties, the writ of error was dismissed with costs.

No. 7—John H. Graham, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Alex. Bayne. Argued by Messrs. Browing, for plaintiffs, and Williams for defendant.

No. 6—Wm. C. Atwater, Nehemiah Carrington, libelant and appellant *vs.* brig *Asa C. Pratt*, L. C. Pratt, claimant. Argument commenced by Mr. Rose for appellant.

The Vote for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 7.

The whole vote of the City and County of New-York, for Judge of the Court of Appeals, for the long term, is returned by the New-York canvassers for SAMUEL S. SELDEN. This will compel the State canvassers to give the certificate of election to Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. SELDEN loses the vote of Dutchess County also, which is returned for SAMUEL S. SHELDON.

Loss of the Schooner Hellwell—Two Men Drowned.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The schooner *Hellwell* went ashore on Sunday in Long Point Cut, Canada West. The Captain, Mate and crew of the schooner *Rowland Lass* went to the rescue of those on board the *Hellwell*, and while doing so two of their number were drowned. The crew of the *Hellwell* were rescued on Tuesday.

Resignation of Capt. Harrison, of the Steamship Africa.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 7.

Capt. HARRISON has resigned his position in the Cunard Steamship service. He brought out the *America on her present trip, and on his return* to Liverpool will take charge of the mammoth iron *steamship now building in the Thames.*

Three Steamers Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 7.

Three steamers were burned at the levee to-night. Loss, $70,000. Partially insured. No lives lost.

"Prepayment of Postage."

In regard to the provision of the late law by which all letters sent between places within the United States are required to be prepaid, we understand inquiries are made at the department as to whether it applies to letters to be sent to foreign countries; and, if so, whether stamps on stamped envelopes only can be used in the prepayment of the latter class of letters. The answer is, that the late law in no respect affects letters for foreign countries. These will be treated as heretofore. Where prepayment on them is required, either stamps or money may be used. To convince foreign countries, as will be seen by the table of foreign postages in the hands of postmasters, prepayment is optional. The act of 3d March last referred to has no reference to printed matter.—Union.

THE EUDORA MURDERS.

The Schooner Ashore and Searched—No Bodies Found, but Full Evidence of a Revolting Double Murder Brought to Light.

There is no longer any mystery connected with the fate of Capt. PALMER, and the mate, GILBERT PRATT, of the schooner *Eudora Ingon*. That they were barbarously murdered by the negro cook, GRAHAM WILSON, while sleeping in their berths, as the schooner lay at anchor in Long Island Sound, between City Island and Hart Island, is now a matter of certainty. It is true that their bodies have not yet been discovered, but the fullest evidence of their awful end has been obtained, notwithstanding the disposition of their remains is yet a subject of conjecture.

At high tide on Thursday night, the schooner was hauled about twice her length further on the shore, and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when the tide had fallen, Captain ARNOLD and Mr. TILLEY found only two feet of water in her cabin. With the aid of lanterns, they explored the Mate's stateroom, (that of the Captain having been broken into from the deck, nearly two weeks ago.) The door was locked and the key missing. On breaking it open by forcing in the panels, they found the bed clothes, which the unfortunate man had, wrapped around him before taking his last sleep. They also discovered several articles of wearing apparel, such as coats, pants, vests and drawers. These they brought to shore and spread upon the beach to dry. On examining them after daylight, the counterpane and a "comfortable" which the Mate had used as a blanket, proved to be much discolored with blood.

Although they had been fourteen days soaking in water, the crimson stains, though duller than would otherwise have been the case, and in some places turned to a dingy hue, were very manifest. There could be no doubt that one half of the counterpane had been thoroughly saturated. A few marks of blood were discernible on some of the garments, while the drawers had been subjected to a treatment which seemed to intimate that the bodies would not be found on board. They were nearly new, having been purchased by the mate but a few days previous to this fatal trip. One of the legs was slit from top to bottom with a knife, and the idea that immediately presented itself, was that the mate was sleeping in them at the time of the murder, and that the negro in his haste to tear them from the body, had taken the ready method of cutting them off. But for what purpose he should wish to mutilate his victims, unless to cut them in pieces before casting them overboard, was not apparent, and the expectation of finding the bodies on board was much weakened.

Again at high tide yesterday morning the *Eudora* was hauled further upon shore, and nearly righted upon her keel. It was expected from her situation that at low water her stern, at least, would be dry upon the beach. This proved to be the case, and as soon as the tide had fallen low enough, the work of exploration was renewed. The cabin being clear of water, the run or hold beneath the cabin, was dragged with a hook, and some important articles were recovered. These were five shirts, three belonging to the Captain, and two to the Mate, and two pillow cases. A blue flannel shirt, stained with blood, was ripped down the middle, and the sleeves turned inside out, showing it had been torn hastily and violently from the body of its owner. Two ordinary white cotton shirts were ripped in the same manner, and much blood-stained. A pink-striped cotton shirt was similarly cut, and saturated with blood about the neck. A white, woolen shirt was also ripped, and crimsoned with gore. The pillow cases were almost dyed with blood. Stowed away among some coal on deck a pair of hide over-alls were found, which undoubtedly the murderer wore, either when engaged in the fiendish deed, or subsequently, in cutting up or otherwise disposing of the bodies.

Before the time of low water the means which the villain had used to scuttle the vessel were revealed. He had bored four holes in the forecastle, on the starboard side, between high and low water mark, with an inch and a half auger. When the tide fell below these holes, the water in the vessel began to rush out with great force, and the streams, or jets rather, continued for hours. Plugs were afterwards driven into them, it being expected that the schooner would float herself at the next tide. The negro must have remained on board some twelve or fifteen hours after he had bored these holes, as it would take little more than that time to sink her, with the volume of water that was thus admitted, and she went down shortly after he quitted her in the yawl-boat.

The cabin yesterday presented a ruinous and melancholy appearance. The murderer had locked all the doors and removed all the keys—probably he flung them overboard. To effect an entrance into the state-rooms, the panels of the doors had to be burst in. The stove was upset and the floor strewed with soaked ashes. Everything was muddy, wet and discolored. But what caused a thrill of horror in the breasts of all who entered it, was the certainty that a foul and bloody deed had been executed there;—that through those doors the monster had dragged the gashed corpses of his late companions; that on that floor he had torn from them the clothing in which they had lain down in imagined security—and perhaps, that he had cut them up there, hacking them joint from joint, that he might cast them piecemeal overboard, (with weights attached,) and thus run less chance of detection. So many thought, but we could find nothing that seemed to bear out this conjecture.

As the search through the other portions of the vessel was prosecuted, it became evident that the bodies were not on board. The wretch had stripped them of their clothing, probably for two motives. One, lest they should be the easier fished up by grappling hooks; the other, lest the clothes should lead to their recognition. Generally, when a body has been many days in the water, recognition by the features is impossible, and the apparel alone enables it to be identified. Whether both or either of these motives operated on the murderer, of course it is impossible to tell.

The mystery attaching to the schooner was only so far solved yesterday, as the fate of the missing men was ascertained. Where these remains are, is as much a mystery as ever; some of the City Island people think that he rowed them off in the yawl, on the night of the 20th November, and sunk them at a distant point. They say that a very powerful man, as he is known to be, could have raised the yawl to its place on the davits by the aid of the tackling. Still the tackling was not found in the state in which, from his want of experience, he would have left it, and it is certain that he cannot row or scull a boat. His extreme awkwardness in managing the yawl in which he came to shore on the evening of his arrest, first attracted the attention of the City Islanders to him, and what he could not accomplish at daylight, would be far less practible in the darkness of midnight. Others think that he has buried them somewhere on the beach at Hart Island, but it seems more probable that they will eventually be found on or near the spot where the schooner sank, if, indeed, they have not been rolled away by the tide. It is also probable that he cut them in pieces, or that he burnt them, as some of the visitors to the Island maintained yesterday. The stove, a very small one, was examined, but it contained no charred bones or portions of roasted human flesh, and the appetite of the horror-seekers went unfed from that source.

To-day a man from Hurlgate will commence regularly to sweep for a great distance around the spot where the *Eudora* went down, with proper grappling apparatus. The City Islanders intend also to turn out, in large numbers, for the same purpose. The excitement yesterday was very great on the discovery of the shirts and other articles. Emphatic were the curses bestowed on the negro. Various modes of punishing him were suggested; one which found favor with many was, that he should be suspended by his wrists until he starved to death. Hanging, or even burning alive, was too expeditious an exit for him. That he should escape conviction altogether, because the bodies could not be found, was unanimously declared to be a monstrous outrage upon all justice. And yet he cannot be tried *for murder unless they are found.* It cannot be even proved that he scuttled the *schooner*, and the worst, in such case, that can happen to him, is imprisonment for robbing her.

He remains at White Plains Jail, well fettered and well guarded. His demeanor has greatly altered since he was first arrested. He watches no more the bold, defiant front which he presented to every one who questioned him on the subject of his guilt. Dejection and extreme depression are doing their work with him, and it is the opinion of gentlemen who visit him daily that in a few days he will be *brought to confess.* He seems quite broken-spirited, and, while before he defied everybody, he now wishes to make friends. He is witty sometimes, still. When asked if he fared in prison as well as he did on board the schooner, he replied: "If people lived as *well here as I did aboard the vessel*, half Westchester County would do something wrong, to get into jail."

As the *Eudora* is now properly cared for, Captain BOOMER, the owner, will, we learn, sail with his crew along to-day to the City. He was at work yesterday afternoon in unbending the gear, and getting ready to remove the ponderous logs and apparatus with which the schooner was ballasted.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

True Version of the Recent Disturbance.

The Free State Men not the Aggressors.

DETAILS OF THE OCCURRENCE.

Miscellaneous Political Intelligence.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.

The crisis approaches. We, in Kansas, must lose the protection of life and property, which the Constitution guarantees to every American citizen, or we must have laws enacted which shall rest on the will of the people.

I take my pen to inform your readers of an affair which has just transpired among us, which derives its chief significance from its connection with the Territorial laws, if such the doings of that thing which met at Johnson Mission, can be called.

Last Wednesday, one Mr. DOW, formerly from Ohio, discovered that his neighbor, a Mr. COLEMAN, formerly of Pennsylvania, was cutting down trees and preparing to burn a limekiln on the claim belonging to him, when he went to him, requesting him to desist, telling him this he had burnt one kiln on his claim, and that he could not burn another. There was a man helping Mr. COLEMAN at the time, by the name of BUCKLEY, and a neighbor of DOW's by the name of BRANSON, went along with him as he went up to order COLEMAN off. After having some pretty sharp words, COLEMAN and BUCKLEY left and went away, whereupon DOW and BRANSON returned home, they both living in one house, DOW being single and boarding with BRANSON. Soon after, the same day, DOW had occasion to go by the house of COLEMAN to a blacksmith's shop on business. Before he went, BRANSON urged him to take some kind of weapon, as it was suspected that a gang would be at COLEMAN's, where a low groggery was kept, but DOW refused to take any, and said he was not afraid of any of them. He went up to the shop and there he found BUCKLEY, who commenced abusing him by words and dared him to step out the door and fight him. BUCKLEY, in the meantime, stepped out and cocked his gun, threatening to shoot him. DOW paid little attention to him, but as soon as he got his business done with the blacksmith, which was getting a piece of iron fixed, he stepped out and started for home.

Some little distance ahead of him he saw COLEMAN sitting beside the road with a shot-gun in his hand. DOW came up and passed him; when only a few rods distant from him, COLEMAN raised his gun and taking deliberate aim at DOW, snapped a cap. On hearing this DOW turned about to see what it was, when COLEMAN recapped his gun, raised it to his eye, and shot DOW dead on the spot. Several buckshot entered his breast, killing him at once. This was all done in sight of COLEMAN's house and the groggery, and happened at 1 o'clock. No one of those gathered about COLEMAN's house, and there were some eight or ten, went to remove the body or to inform any one of the murder. So the dead body lay by the roadside till 5 o'clock, when BRANSON somehow or other heard of it, and went and had the body taken care of.

The following night COLEMAN and BUCKLEY escaped to Missouri. Some say for one purpose, some for another. One rumor is that he has gone to give himself up to the proper authorities. But nothing has up to this date been heard of him.

Yesterday a public meeting was held in the neighborhood, when the testimony of several persons was informally taken, which went to show that COLEMAN willfully and coolly murdered DOW, without any other cause than having this difficulty with him about burning the limekiln. Resolutions were passed expressive of the sense of the meeting, and a salute fired over the grave of the lamented DOW.

COLEMAN and all engaged on his side are rabid Pro-Slavery men, and this is not the first time they have outraged public sentiment by their acts. They have driven several Free-State men off from their claims near by, fired upon them, &c. DOW and his friends are for a free State. I am personally acquainted with Mr. DOW, and have been for about a year, and have always found him to be a very peaceful and moderate man. This public meeting numbered about eighty men, among whom was a part of a military company, armed with SHARP's rifles, who live between Lawrence and the place of the murder, which was Hickory Point, some ten miles south of us.

On the return of this company in the night, they discovered a party of horsemen at the town of Blanton, coming up in their rear, and, in accosting them, a voice was heard "BRANSON is here a prisoner," and, upon further inquiry, it was made known that the Deputy-Sheriff, who lives in Missouri, had taken a posse, and in the evening, after the company had left Hickory Point, had arrested BRANSON on the oaths of three Pro-Slavery men, friends of COLEMAN, that they were afraid BRANSON would kill them. Nobody had ever heard of this, and nobody believed it now. It was got up to help COLEMAN. The company then told BRANSON to come with them, when the Sheriff threatened to shoot him if he moved, but BRANSON got off his mule and joined the company, when the Sheriff left, saying he would go down and get 10,000 men and come up and see what he could do. The Sheriff's writ was issued by a Justice of the Peace by the name of CAMMON, once a professed Free-State man, but who has now accepted office under the Territorial Laws. The company took the grounds that they did not recognize any writ as valid coming from this quarter.

Thus an open resistance to the authority of that mock Legislature has been made, and who will tell the end thereof? BRANSON came to Lawrence last night, I am informed, but I do not know his whereabouts. Those who rescued him I understand to be some of our prominent citizens between this place and Hickory Point. I also learn that COLEMAN's family are gone to parts unknown. J. S. E.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

The Murder of Dow by Coleman.

From the Kansas Herald of Freedom, extra.

LAWRENCE, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1855.

Our town was thrown into a high state of excitement on Thursday last by the intelligence from near Hickory Point, in this Territory, that CHARLES W. DOW, a young man about twenty-two years of age, was most barbarously murdered by a party of demons who rejoice in the appellation of "border ruffians." Mr. DOW had been to a blacksmith shop where several of these demons incarnate were congregated. One of them drew a rifle on him, and threatened to shoot him on the spot, but finally set down his weapon without injuring any one. Mr. DOW started to leave, and got away a few rods when his attention was directed towards the shop by the explosion of a percussion cap. Looking around he received a charge of buckshot in his bosom from a wretch named COLEMAN, and fell dead upon the spot.

An attempt was made to arrest the murderer, but he was secreted by his Pro-Slavery abettors, and escaped to Missouri.

Meeting of Citizens—Flight of Coleman—Citizens Arming.

From the Same.

LAWRENCE, Nov. 27, 9 o'clock A. M.—A meeting of the citizens was held on Tuesday on the ground where the murder was committed, and inquired into the facts at length. The proof corroborates our statement that one of the most cold-blooded murders on record had been committed by P. W. COLEMAN as principal, abetted by HARGUS, BUCKLEY, Jos. MOONY and WADGONER as accessories before the fact.

A series of resolves were passed. A Committee of Vigilance was appointed to investigate the facts still further, to search out the offenders, and devise means to bring them to justice. COLEMAN and his party had fled.

The meeting continued in session till a late hour, and adjourned.

Between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, on the evening of Monday, Mr. JONES, the Sheriff of Douglas County, who received his appointment from a bogus Legislature, attended by a posse of fourteen others,

Pro-Slavery View of the Outbreak. Governor Shannon's Proclamation Indeed. Gen. Troops.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

WESTPORT, Missouri, Monday, Dec. 3, 1855.

We have just received reliable intelligence from Kansas of military order in the Governor's camp. You are doubtless apprised of the extent of the difficulty—that the rescue of a prisoner in the hands of the sheriff, by a party of freemen in pursuance of the citizens of Lawrence and its vicinity, and their refusal to deliver any concerned up to the officers of the territory, unless it be the Governor, or by order of the General Government. This, accompanied by the strengthened by LANE, late President of the Free-State (or revolutionary Convention,) and also the editor of the paper at Lawrence, and a few of a similar stamp, who are constantly making harangues to the populace, and urging immediate preparation.

On Saturday night LANE delivered a speech of character, which was received with enthusiasm. The Governor, seeing such a state of things existing, very properly ordered out the militia of the country, who did not respond, very readily to the order, and many of the citizens of the surrounding counties, so as to call the attention of their people to COLEMAN's warning. Many have already come into camp with their fusees and the adjoining counties, prepared for the emergency. The Governor's party, numbering from 250 to 300 men, are at Franklin, a few miles distant, awaiting *posse comitatus*.

Reports reach that there are *dozens* more companies organized and ready for resistance in Lawrence, armed with *Sharp's rifles*, and that they are fortifying themselves as fast as they can. From information which I learn that the better men in the place are ready and willing to give up all concerned in the murder of DOW legally to the proper authorities, and that they will resist to desperation the Governor's posse. Why not deliver them to the sheriff of Douglas County? Why not deliver them to the sheriff of the county where the murder was done? Simply because that would be submission to the laws! Simply because that would be submission to the same power that the Free-State men appealed to; and to do so would be to cause to crumble into dust the Free-State men now here in the right, at first provoking the "outside mob Cesar."

But Gov. SHANNON

THE EVENING BALL TRAGEDY.

Trial of Lewis Baker for the Homicide of William Poole.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

Evidence of an Expert in relation to Firearms.

THIRTY DAYS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barrett.

Recorder, Esq., presiding, assisted by Ald. Wallace and Peterson.

Assistant District-Attorney Phillips.

For the defendant, Messrs. Graham, Hall & Graham.

The prisoner, Lewis Baker, was indicted for the murder of William Poole, on the night of the 24th of February last, by shooting him with a pistol, at the Bowery Theatre.

The counsel for the defence, Mr. Graham, stated that he would not occupy the time of the Court in addressing the jury, but would proceed at once to the examination of witnesses.

Mr. Phillips, Assistant District-Attorney, said that he would also waive his right to address the jury, and would proceed with the examination of witnesses.

Mr. Graham—Then, may it please your Honor, I will call my witnesses.

Mr. Phillips—Before the witnesses are called, I would ask that they be ordered to withdraw from the court-room.

Mr. Graham—I have no objection to that course.

The witnesses were then ordered to withdraw from the court-room.

Mr. Graham—I will call Mr. Dean.

Mr. Phillips—Before Mr. Dean is called, I would ask that the testimony of Mr. Clark, the reporter, be taken down.

Mr. Graham—I have no objection to that course.

Mr. Clark, the reporter, was then sworn, and took his seat at the table.

Mr. Graham—Mr. Dean, please to step forward.

Mr. Dean was then sworn, and took the stand.

Mr. Graham—Mr. Dean, you were present at the Bowery Theatre on the night of the 24th of February last, were you not?

Mr. Dean—I was.

Mr. Graham—Please to state to the Court and jury what you saw and heard on that occasion.

Mr. Dean—I was sitting in the pit, about the middle of the house, when I heard the report of a pistol, and saw a flash of fire in the direction of the stage-box, on the opposite side of the house. I saw a man jump from the box into the pit, and run out of the house. I saw a man lying on the floor, in the pit, and I went to him, and found that he was dead. I then left the house, and went to the Station-house, and informed the officers there of what I had seen.

Mr. Graham—Did you see the man who jumped from the box?

Mr. Dean—I did not.

Mr. Graham—Did you see any one in the box?

Mr. Dean—I saw a man standing in the box, with a pistol in his hand, after the report of the pistol.

Mr. Graham—Did you see the face of the man who had the pistol in his hand?

Mr. Dean—I did not.

Mr. Graham—Did you see any thing else

The Poole Affair.

The Baxter trial is drawing to a conclusion. The testimony on both sides has been formally closed, though the prosecution has reserved the right to examine two or three more witnesses, who will probably be heard to-day. It is not likely that the summing up will commence before to-morrow.

The circumstances of the homicide for which Baxter is on trial must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. The testimony taken at the Coroner's inquest, and the reports of the affair that were given at the time of the occurrence, led to the general belief that Foster was followed to Bramble Hall by a gang of ballmen, for the avowed purpose of applause. On Monday the eye-witnesses of the murder—that is to say, the persons who were present at the time—were examined. They all agreed in the statement that Foster was attacked by a gang of ballmen, and that he was struck down by a blow from a bat. Whether the blow was struck by Baxter or by another person, they could not say. Baxter's counsel, in his address to the jury, contended that the prisoner struck the blow in self-defence; that Foster, being a violent, brutal desperado, had threatened the life of Baxter, who was a quiet, inoffensive man, and that the prisoner was justified in striking the blow which deprived his assailant of life. The jury, however, did not take this view of the case, and returned a verdict of guilty. Baxter was then sentenced to be hanged on Tuesday next.

Academy of Music.

The change of price, to $1 in the whole house, will do the good work of restoring a popular, and hope, paying interest in Opera. The attractions will be the Italian Company. As this is a purely dramatic organization, accompanied by ballatrix, intended to meet with approbation in Mr. McCLEANAHAN's case was large—quite so—and the appearance of the house was only cheerful, but exceedingly brilliant. The Opera was "Lucrezia Borgia," always a favorite, and admirably put on the stage at the Academy. Madama LA GRANGE, we have, is now to the fore of a theatre on any one who would cross her path. Things are in this confused condition when Lucrezia is called for, her own dignity, and the Duke of Gonsenbrec, from Germany, and, of course, a deuce of a big fellow in that important part. Mr. H. F. Wyer, A. J. Fraer and the Chilman Ensemble, Fox can't see either of their operatic of the theatre of the audience in this matter for the first performance. Nothing could be more appropriate and touching than this central situation, "Mary of Scotland" is scarcely deserving of first rate to her old friends and admirers. It was received a good deal more than usual, and the audience was large—quite so—and the appearance of the house was particularly brilliant

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NEW PUBLICATIONS

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

MACKIE, OSBORNE & CO., Nos. 81 STALL and 82 MADISON-MARKET.

DRESSED AND PLAIN
INDIA-RUBBER DOLLS
DOLLS' HEADS, TOYS, TOILETS, BALLS, COMBS,
AT WHOLESALE BY DETAIL.

DESERT PRESENTS.

ORDERED IN ADVANCE OF PUBLICATION!
ROSE CLARK.
12,000 COPIES
BY SARAH ERNE.
Price $2 25. Full gilt, $3.

No form of locating to advertisements used by publishers is considered so objectionable as that which imprisons the matter in close type in a certain class of offices, and offers extra facilities to those who are willing to pay for them. Many of our most attractive announcements are crowded up from their natural position, and appear detached to have all interest destroyed.

From the Evening Post.

There are few narratives of travel and adventure that will attract more general interest than the exciting story of "The Land of Look Behind."

From the Hartford Dispatch.

There are few narratives even among those touched up with the glowing pencil of romance, in which the author has succeeded in throwing around his pages a greater charm of interest, than the exciting story of "The Land of Look Behind."

From the Boston Journal.

There are few narratives even among those touched up with the glowing pencil of romance, in which the author has succeeded in throwing around his pages a greater charm of interest, than the exciting story of "The Land of Look Behind."

From the Albany Argus.

This is a novel of thrilling interest, in which the author has succeeded to a remarkable degree in holding the attention of the reader.

From the Hartford Courant.

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From the Albany Evening Journal.

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From the Commercial Advertiser, Cleveland.

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From the Cincinnati Gazette.

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From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

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From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

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From the Chicago Times.

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From the Chicago Evening Post.

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From the Detroit Free Press.

There are few narratives even among those touched up with the glowing pencil of romance, in which the author has succeeded in throwing around his pages a greater charm of interest, than the exciting story of "The Land of Look Behind."

From the Detroit Tribune.

There are few narratives even among those touched up with the glowing pencil of romance, in which the author has succeeded in throwing around his pages a greater charm of interest, than the exciting story of "The Land of Look Behind."

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

There are few narratives even among those touched up with the glowing pencil of romance, in which the author has succeeded in throwing around his pages a greater charm of interest, than the exciting story of "The Land of Look Behind."

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

There are few narratives even among those touched up with the glowing pencil of romance, in which the author has succeeded in throwing around his pages a greater charm of interest, than the exciting story of "The Land of Look Behind."

From the Chicago Republican.

There are few narratives even among those touched up with the glowing pencil of romance, in which the author has succeeded in throwing around his pages a greater charm of interest, than the exciting story of "The Land of Look Behind."

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

There are few narratives even among those touched up with the glowing pencil of romance, in which the author has succeeded in throwing around his pages a greater charm of interest, than the exciting story of "The Land of Look Behind."

From the Chicago Journal of Commerce.

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From the Chicago Evening Journal.

There are few narratives even among those touched up with the glowing pencil of romance, in which the author has succeeded in throwing around his pages a greater charm of interest, than the exciting story of "The Land of Look Behind."

From the Chicago Evening Mail.

There are few narratives even among those touched up with the glowing pencil of romance, in which the author has succeeded in throwing around his pages a greater charm of interest, than the exciting story of "The Land of Look Behind."

From the Chicago Standard.

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From the Chicago Times

DESKS FOR SALE.—A splendid Newfoundland pine counter. 12 counters for sale cheap. Open DAY and EVENING. Auctioneer to be seen.

DESKS, &c.

DESKS, &c.

DESKS, &c

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE AND VALUABLE COUNTRY SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.

THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the Repository, No. 345 Broadway, will be sold a large collection of Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c., from various sources, including the entire stock of a gentleman declining business, and comprising some of the finest matched pairs of Horses ever offered at auction in this city; also, a number of Horses from Kentucky, Ohio, and Canada, suitable for the Southern market. Also, a number of Carriages, Harness, &c. Sale positive, without reserve. Horses on exhibition at 8 o'clock A. M. Sale commences at 10 o'clock. Catalogues ready at the office.

JOHN L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

FINE FARMING CARRIAGES—Southern and Western Trade.

THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the Repository, No. 345 Broadway, will be sold a large assortment of Carriages, consisting of Rockaways, Coupés, Barouches, Buggies, Phaetons, Carryalls, Jenny Lind Carts, &c., &c., suitable for the Southern and Western trade. Sale positive, without reserve. Carriages on exhibition at 8 o'clock A. M. Sale commences at 10 o'clock.

JOHN L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

O. AMES & SONS'S SUPERFINE AND EXTRA FARO PLAYING CARDS—Constantly on hand and for sale by the manufacturers, at the old stand, No. 9 Ann-st., a few doors from Nassau-st.

ADJOURNED FIRE UNION POLICY CANCELLATION SALE.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 56 William-st.

SAW AND RAY CUTTERS.

S. A. LONGETT'S, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Beekman.

FRENCH, SAVINGS INSTITUTION—

No. 2 Warren-st., New-York, next to the post office. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest on the sum of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before the 5th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT,
VANDERBILT B. DIXON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—

No. 34 Ann-st., corner Nassau, for the benefit of all classes of Mariners. Interest on deposits commences on the 1st and 15th of each month. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., corner of Beekman-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1852.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
JOHN ADAMS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 49 WALL-ST., corner of William.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1852.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. for the last six months, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. WARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 WALL-ST., corner of William.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1852.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. WARD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The interest due Jan. 1, 1853, on the City of New-York, or the Corporate 7 per cent. Civil Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after that date to the order of

JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 40 Broadway.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, BUFFALO.

DISCONTINUANCE.—Bank Department, Albany, June 8, 1852.

Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the Western Bank, Buffalo, Erie County, and now outstanding, will be redeemed at the office of the Bank Department, in the city of Albany, on and after the 1st day of December next, for the period of eight months from that date, and that all the circulating notes issued by said Bank will be redeemed at the office of the Bank Department, in the city of New-York, for the period of two years from that date.

By order of the Bank Department.
JOHN A. DIX, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Dec. 1, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, that the Bank of Rochester, in the city of Rochester, has this day been duly organized under the general banking law of this State, and is authorized to transact the business of banking at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department in the City of New-York, for the period of two years from the date hereof.

By order of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York.

JOHN A. DIX, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.

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By order of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York.

JOHN A. DIX, Superintendent.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR CHESNEAU'S PILLS—The combinations of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice in all the diseases peculiar to females, and they may be relied on as a certain remedy in all cases where medicine is required. Explicit directions, however, accompany each box, which should be strictly adhered to. Sold at 25 Chatham-st., and by druggists generally. Price $1 per box.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell TO-DAY (Saturday) Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, No. 5 Centre-st., the assortment of boots and shoes in the store. Terms cash.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell TO-DAY (Saturday) Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, No. 5 Centre-st., the assortment of boots and shoes in the store. Terms cash.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS AT AUCTION.—R. B. FARMILOE will sell on MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the Rooms, No. 79 John-st., a choice assortment of Dutch Bulbous roots, comprising the usual assortment. Also, a few cases

BANK NOTICES.

DE GARY, No. 108 Grand-st. in the rear of No. 108 Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 207 Hudson-st.; D. WATSON, No. 304 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 182 Fulton-st.; and by druggists generally. Price 25 cents per box.

HAVE YOU A COUGH? TRY HYAWTH'S BALSAMIC COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and a safe and speedy remedy for sore throat, colds, hoarseness, asthma, influenza, &c. Price 12½ cents. Sold by HYAWTH & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT SCENTED TOOTH CANDY—Prepared from the finest camphor, &c. Price 12½ cents per box. Sold by R. K. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 308 Hudson-st., and all druggists.

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PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS—DR WATTS'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR SECRET DISEASES—Spread on Canton Matting, cured under Medical or a patient receiving treatment. Pamphlets, containing full particulars, gratis to all applicants. Office, No. 2 Spruce-st., New-York. Beware of the counterfeit Pills sold in Philadelphia and Boston, purporting to be Dr. WATTS'S. Genuine only at 2 Spruce-st., New-York.

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DR. DOMINETT—No. 3 Division-st., near Bowery, New-York. Private diseases of every description. Those who have been unsuccessfully treated by others, and have lost confidence in physicians, should consult him. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the most celebrated physicians of Europe. Medicines sent to any part of the country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER—No. 8 Division-st., New-York. Private diseases of every description. Those who have been unsuccessfully treated by others, and have lost confidence in physicians, should consult him. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the most celebrated physicians of Europe. Medicines sent to any part of the country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—11th edition, 64th page, 76 colored engravings, representing all forms of private diseases, and the best means of cure. Price 25 cents, sent to any part of the United States. Address Dr. HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MEDICAL OFFICE—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Platt-st., between Nassau and William, can be consulted on the treatment of all private diseases. Those in a state of indecision, or have been unsuccessful in other hands, may rely on a cure. Medicines sent to any part of the country. Office hours 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.

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NO CHARGES UNLESS CURED—Dr. Reid, (late Comstock & Reid,) may be consulted at his office, 2 Carroll Place, (2d door from Broadway,) for the speedy cure of all private diseases, without mercury, in the shortest possible time. Many years' practice in the City of New-York, and a thorough knowledge of the constitutional effects of mercury, enable him to treat secondary symptoms with safety and success. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays excepted.

DR. REID'S ESTABLISHMENT for the treatment of all diseases requiring medical or surgical skill, No. 2 Carroll Place, (2d door from Broadway.) Dr. R. has had many years' practice in the City of New-York, and a thorough knowledge of the constitutional effects of mercury, enables him to treat secondary symptoms with safety and success. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays excepted.

DR. HAYNES'S FEMALE PILLS—Prepared from a prescription of Dr. HAYNES, a regular physician of 20 years' standing, and can be relied on as a safe and certain remedy in all cases of suppression, from whatever cause. Sold at 139 Fulton-st., and by druggists generally. Price $1 per box.

DR. HAYNES'S CATHOLICON—Prepared from a prescription of Dr. HAYNES, a regular physician of 20 years' standing, and can be relied on as a safe and certain remedy in all cases of suppression, from whatever cause. Sold at 139 Fulton-st., and by druggists generally. Price $1 per box.

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DR. C. CHEESEMAN, No. 252 Broadway, New-York, may be consulted on all diseases requiring medical or surgical skill. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays excepted.

AMERICAN LADIES' PREPARATION—Prepared by Mrs. A. HUNT, No. 5 Bond-st., for the removal of Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, and for rendering the skin soft, clear, and beautiful. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. HUNT, No. 5 Bond-st., and by druggists generally.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT—Prepared by Dr. SWEET, Hartford, Conn. Principal Depot, 216 Pearl-st., New-York. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle. Sold

NEW-YORK CITY.

Legal Notices

LEGAL NOTICES

FOREIGN ARRIVALS

DOMESTIC MARKETS

FEDERAL FINANCES.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1853.

SIXTH YEAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 17, 1852.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: Agreeably to the duties assigned to the Treasury Department by the 2d section of the act of January, 1843, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, estimates of additional appropriations required to complete the service of the present fiscal year, for civil and miscellaneous objects, amounting to the sum of $1,527,167 06.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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ESTIMATES OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1853.

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JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

For salaries of officers, clerks, messengers, watchmen, and laborers employed in the several offices of the Department, and in the Treasury building and grounds, per act of March 3, 1853	$126,000 00
For contingent expenses of the Department, per act of March 3, 1853	15,000 00
For contingent expenses of the Treasury building and grounds, per act of March 3, 1853	5,000 00
For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, per act of March 3, 1853	2,000 00
For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, per act of March 3, 1853	2,000 00
For compensation of the Comptroller of the Treasury, per act of March 3, 1853	2,000 00
For compensation of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, per act of March 3, 1853	2,000 00
For compensation of the Auditor of the Treasury for the State Department, per act of March 3, 1853	2,000 00
For compensation of the Auditor of the Treasury for the War Department, per act of March 3, 1853	2,000 00
For compensation of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Navy Department, per act of March 3, 1853	2,000 00
For compensation of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Interior Department, per act of March 3, 1853	2,000 00
For compensation of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Treasury Department, per act of March 3, 1853	2,000 00
For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, per act of March 3, 1853	2,000 00
For compensation of the Commissioner of Customs, per act of March 3, 1853	2,000 00
For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, per act of March 3, 1853	2,000 00
For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, per act of March 3, 1853	2,000 00
For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, per act of March 3, 1853	2,000 00
For compensation of the Commissioner of Patents, per act of March 3, 1853	2,000 00
For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings